

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN JOSE DIVISION**

ART GONZALES and MARY GONZALES,  
Individually and as Successors-in-Interest of the  
Estate of M.G.,

Plaintiffs

v.

LUCILLE PACKARD CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL,  
STANFORD HOSPITAL AND CLINICS,  
BAXTER HEALTHCARE CORP., BAXTER  
INTERNATIONAL, INC., SCIENTIFIC PROTEIN  
LABORATORIES, INC., CHANGZHOU SPL  
COMPANY, LTD., AMERICAN CAPITAL LTD.,  
B. BRAUN MEDICAL INC., TYCO  
HEALTHCARE GROUP, LP, MEDEFIL, INC.,  
AND DOES 1 through 100, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case Number C 09-5539 JF

ORDER<sup>1</sup> GRANTING MOTION TO  
STAY PROCEEDINGS PENDING  
TRANSFER BY THE JUDICIAL  
PANEL ON MULTIDISTRICT  
LITIGATION; AND SEVERING AND  
REMANDING CLAIMS AS TO  
DEFENDANTS LPCH AND SHC

[re: doc. nos. 22, 57]

Art Gonzales and Mary Gonzales ("Plaintiffs") are the parents and successors-in-interest of the estate of Martina Gonzales ("M.G."), a minor, who passed away on July 29, 2008. Defendants Lucille Packard Children's Hospital ("LPCH") and Stanford Hospital and Clinics

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<sup>1</sup> This disposition is not designated for publication and may not be cited.

1 (“SHC”) (the “Medical Provider Defendants”) provided M.G.’s medical care during her  
2 admission for surgery on July 27, 2008 to treat a congenital heart defect. Defendants Baxter  
3 International, Inc., B. Braun Medical Inc., Tyco Healthcare Group, LP, Medefil, Inc., Scientific  
4 Protein Laboratories, Inc., LLC, American Capital, Ltd., and Changzhou Spl Co. Ltd. (the  
5 “Pharmaceutical Defendants”) are corporations engaged in the design, manufacture, and  
6 distribution of the drug heparin sodium (“heparin”).

7 On July 28, 2009, Plaintiffs filed the instant action in the Merced Superior Court, alleging  
8 that M.G. received contaminated heparin, which caused her death. *See* Compl. ¶¶ 100-103. The  
9 Pharmaceutical Defendants removed the case to this Court on the ground that the claims involve  
10 substantial questions of federal law. Plaintiffs assert state-law claims against the Pharmaceutical  
11 Defendants for strict liability, breach of implied and express warranty, negligence, fraudulent  
12 misrepresentation, fraudulent concealment, and negligent infliction of emotional distress.  
13 Plaintiffs assert separate claims against the Medical Provider Defendants for medical negligence  
14 and negligent infliction of emotional distress.<sup>2</sup> *See* Stipulation and Order re Dismissal of Causes  
15 of Action Against LPCH and SHC (filed 1/15/10).

16 Presently before the Court are competing motions filed by the two Defendant groups. On  
17 January 22, 2010, the Medical Provider Defendants filed a motion to remand,<sup>3</sup> or in the  
18 alternative, to sever the separate claims against them. They argue that Plaintiffs’ claims as to  
19 them raise no substantial federal question. The Pharmaceutical Defendants contend that federal  
20 jurisdiction clearly exists as to them and that the issues raised in the instant litigation share  
21 common questions of fact and law with other heparin-related lawsuits. On February 2, 2010, the  
22 Pharmaceutical Defendants re-noticed a previously filed motion to stay the instant proceedings

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24 <sup>2</sup> The Medical Provider Defendants and Plaintiffs have stipulated as to which Defendants  
are being called to answer which causes of action.

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26 <sup>3</sup> Although Plaintiffs initially brought the case in Merced County and the Pharmaceutical  
Defendants initially sought to remove this action to the Eastern District of California, the parties  
27 stipulated to transfer the action to this Court. Accordingly, remand would be to the Santa Clara  
Superior Court.

1 pending a final determination by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation (“MDL Panel”) as  
2 to whether this action should be transferred to the Northern District of Ohio for consolidated  
3 proceedings with other heparin-related cases.<sup>4</sup> They therefore oppose the Medical Provider  
4 Defendants’ motion to remand the entirety of the instant action and request that the Court issue a  
5 stay until the MDL Panel makes a final determination.

6 On March 25, 2010, the MDL Panel considered whether this case should be transferred to  
7 the Northern District of Ohio. Oral argument on the instant motions occurred the following day.  
8 It is apparent from that argument that neither Plaintiffs nor the Pharmaceutical Defendants  
9 oppose the Medical Provider Defendants’ alternative motion to sever.<sup>5</sup> Because all parties agree  
10 that the claims against the Medical Provider Defendants are state-law claims that are distinct  
11 from those against the Pharmaceutical Defendants, the Court will grant the alternative motion to  
12 sever and remand the action as to them to the Santa Clara Superior Court.

13 As to the claims against the Pharmaceutical Defendants, a stay at this juncture will  
14 preserve judicial economy and facilitate uniform treatment of heparin-related cases by the MDL  
15 Panel. *See Rivers v. Walt Disney Co.*, 980 F. Supp. 1358, 1360 (C.D. Cal. 1997) (holding that a  
16 stay is appropriate when it serves the interests of judicial economy and efficiency). “The decision  
17 to grant or deny a temporary stay of proceedings pending a ruling on the transfer of the matter to  
18 the MDL court lies within this Court’s discretion.” *Conroy v. Fresh Del Monte Produce, Inc.*,

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20 <sup>4</sup> Prior to the events leading up to the instant action, the MDL Panel had consolidated  
21 over 200 heparin-related actions in an MDL proceeding before Chief Judge Carr in the Northern  
22 District of Ohio. *See In re Heparin Products Liability Litigation*, MDL No. 1953. On December  
23 28, 2009, the MDL Panel issued a Conditional Transfer Order (CTO-29) provisionally  
consolidating this case into the MDL proceeding. The Medical Provider Defendants have filed  
objections to the CTO.

24 <sup>5</sup> Plaintiffs did not file papers in connection to the instant motions or appear at the  
25 hearing. It also appears that Plaintiffs have not opposed transfer of the case to the MDL  
26 proceeding. The Medical Defendants state only that Plaintiffs did not file a response brief to the  
27 Medical Defendants’ motion to vacate the CTO or alternatively to sever the claims, so “therefore  
also admit that the claims against LPCH and SHC should be severed....” Medical Defs.’ Opp’n to  
Mot. To Stay Proceedings 6:3-7.

1 325 F. Supp. 2d 1049, 1053 (N.D. Cal. 2004) citing *Landis v. North Am. Co.*, 299 U.S. 248, 254-  
2 55 (1936); *Good v. Prudential Ins. Co. of Am.*, 5 F. Supp. 2d 804, 809 (N.D. Cal. 1998). Because  
3 the MDL Panel is expected to issue a final decision shortly regarding the possible transfer and  
4 consolidation of this case as to the Pharmaceutical Defendants and because the same  
5 jurisdictional issues present here have arisen in other cases transferred to the MDL proceeding  
6 and are likely to be addressed uniformly by the MDL Panel, issuance of a stay satisfies the  
7 Court's interest in "avoiding duplicative litigation." See *Rivers*, 980 F. Supp. at 1360.

8 **ORDER**

9 Good cause therefor appearing, the motion to stay as to the Pharmaceutical Defendants  
10 will be GRANTED pending a final determination on transfer by the Judicial Panel on  
11 Multidistrict Litigation. The motion of the Medical Provider Defendants to sever and remand the  
12 claims against them to the Santa Clara Superior Court also will be GRANTED.

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15 IT IS SO ORDERED.

16 Dated: March 29, 2010

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18 JEREMY FOGEL  
United States District Judge